The Bombay Gazette

10,399—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
CATHAY	3863	500	W. M. Robbie	11th July.
PESHAWUR	3600	600	E. I. Baker	18th ,,
VENETIA	2726	450	A. H. Daniell	25th ,,
NIZAM	2735	450	F. Harris	1st Aug.
HYDASPES	2284	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
MIRZAPORE	3267	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	11th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	25th ,,

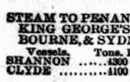
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 23, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including	I Class ..R 520	Including
II do..... 300	wines.	II do..... 330	wines.
III do..... 130	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R	80
,, II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	58
From Naples, I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	130
,, II do.	do. ..	100	do. ..	95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

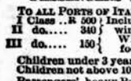
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,,	29th July.
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,,	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,,	6th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,,	27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,,	14th Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,,	28th Oct.
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	,,	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,,	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

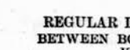
CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

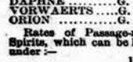


THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay, commencing with the "Clan Campbell," leaving Mauritius in August.

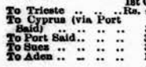
For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under :—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each ; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	5-12
Do. Imperial Pints...	,,	5-0
Do. Pints.....	,,	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND PO

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it.

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes.....Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes..... 1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100..... 2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT : Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-route and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COOPERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, BOMBAY DOCKYARD, for the PURCHASE of second-hand empty PUNCHEONS, HOGSHEADS, BARRELS, HALF-HOGSHEADS, KILDERKINS and small CASKS, also loose STAVES, HEADING-PIECES and HOOPS, landed from time to time from H. M. Troopships and Royal Navy.

Tenders must be sent in by one o'clock (Madras time) on the 15th July, to the Marine Storekeeper's Office, where information as to the number and usual condition of the casks can be obtained.

The Storekeeper is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender, as they will have to be submitted to the Admiralty for approval.

E. H. FENN,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, I. G. Dockyard, 5th July, 1882.

WAR IN EGYPT.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to ACCEPT WAR RISKS on shipments *via* the Suez Canal, at an addition of ½ per cent. to the usual rates.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNCLAIMED STOCK.

APPLICATION having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the re-transfer from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of the sum of £3,200, Consolidated £3 per cent. annuities, heretofore standing in the name of JOHN POLLARD WILLOUGHBY of Bombay, Esquire, and which was transferred to the said Commissioners in consequence of the Dividends thereon having remained unclaimed since the 5th July, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (6th July 1882) the said Stock will be transferred, and the Dividends thereon paid to DAME MARIA ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY, widow, and ANTHONY MORRIS STORER, surviving Executors of JOHN POLLARD WILLOUGHBY, deceased, who have claimed the same unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

THE SALE OF
TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dezen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re.1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &C.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap (for prickly heat.) Per case of 3 tablets	0 12
Calvert's Carbolic Nursery Soap .. .. per cake	0 4
,, ,, Medicinal ,,	0 8
,, ,, Household Bar Soap	0 8
,, ,, Domestic Bar Soap .. 2 lb. bars	0 14
,, ,, Dog Soap Tablet	0 4
,, ,, Tooth and Shaving Stick	0 8
,, ,, Soft Soap for Dogs and Cattle, 1 lb. pot..	0 10
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 lb. pot	1 4
,, ,, Tooth-powder	0 8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED to SELL to DAYAL BHIMJEE, also of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, all that piece of LAND situate in Girgaum Back-road, with the Bungalow fronting towards the north side thereof, the stable, out-houses, gallery, platform, privies, two wells standing thereon, chunam built water courses, the front and rear compound, the right of ownership of the said Anundrao Bhaskerjee to the passage leading to the said Bungalow through the cart subject the right of user of the other inhabitants of the cart, and all the trees standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,727 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under Nos. 512, 512, 513, and 514, new Survey No. 7,404, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 266, in the sub-district of Mandvee and bounded on the east partly by a wall, and beyond that by the property of Dadabhoy Pallonjee, partly by the property of Chimabai, widow, and partly by the property of Harricrisnd Nilkajee, on the west by a lunam built watercourse, and the property of Bhasker Sewram, and beyond that partly by the property of Rao Bahadoor Wasoodew Rajpijee, Nilkant Mahadeo and Dhackjee Wiswanathjee, on the north by the wall of the said cart, and beyond that by the property of Eduljee, Parsee, and on the south partly by the Girgam Back-road and partly by the property of Chimabai, widow, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Anundrao Bhaskerjee. All persons therefore having any claim on the aforesaid property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 41, Meadow-street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 5th day of July. 1882.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARWADEE TULLUCKCHUND HAKUMCHUND has CONTRACTED TO SELL to MUNJEE WALJEE the undermentioned properties. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said premises, or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazindaree land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement and building standing thereon, situate on the south-west side of Caval Street in the sub-district of Mandvee in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 360 5-9 square yards, little more or less, and assessed by the Collector by Assessment under Nos. 3 and 5, and bounded on or towards the east by the oart of Ramdass Heerachund, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north partly by property belonging to Decooverbai, widow of Ramdass Heerachund, and partly by Cavel Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south partly by the property secondly hereinafter described and partly by the courtyard or passage, also hereinafter described, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tulluckchund Hakumchund. SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazindaree land or ground, adjoining the said firstly described premises on the south side thereof, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Cavel Street aforesaid, in the sub-district aforesaid, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-seven square yards little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and bounded on or towards the east by the premises thirdly hereinafter described, on or towards the west by the said public passage, on the north partly by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, and partly by the courtyard or passage hereinafter described, and on or towards the south by the property of Ruttonsey Dharsey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tuliockchund Hakumchund. THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazindaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate near to and on the south side of Cavel Street aforesaid, in sub-district aforesaid, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-three square yards, little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Ramdass Heerachund, on or towards the west by the property secondly hereinbefore described, on or towards the north by the courtyard or passage hereinafter described, and on or towards the south by the property of Ruttonsey Dharsey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tuliockchund Hakumchund, and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground, used as a courtyard or passage common to the said firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinbefore described premises, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Cavel Street aforesaid, on the south by the premises secondly and thirdly hereinbefore described, on the east by the said property of Ramdass Heerachund, and on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described.—Dated this 5th day of July 1882.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns ... ... from Rs. 36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ... ... from 85 to 500

BROOCHES—
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes ... ... from 36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c. ... ... from 50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted ... ... from 58 to 80

EARRINGS—
Stud, different patterns ... ... from 10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds ... ... from 25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond ... ... from 45 to 200
Miniature ... ... from 20 to 34
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 30 to 70
Worked Gold ... ... from 25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls ... ... from 25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted ... ... from 58 to 70

LOCKETS—
Bright or Dead Gold ... ... from 22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold ... ... from 25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c. ... ... from 20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c. ... ... from 20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome ... ... from 90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c. ... ... from 27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c. ... ... from 16 to 85

COLLARETTES—
Very handsome designs, many novelties .. .. from 150 to 250

NECKLETS—
Various Patterns ... ... from 40 to 250

SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings ... ... from 200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled ... ... from 315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings ... ... from 180 to 360

DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Brooch and Earrings ... ... from 45 to 130
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings ... ... from 150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings ... ... from 126 to 200

RINGS—
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy ... ... from 31 to 280
Do. Tablet ... ... from 20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop ... ... from 27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting ... ... from 70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable ... ... from 28 to 80
Do. Signet ... ... from 32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting ... ... from 90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled ... ... from 25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns ... ... from 15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles ... ... from 12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOATING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

	R. a.		R. a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers ...	30 0	WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk ...	9 0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE, suit as above ...	45 0	WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS ...	2 0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above ...	30 0	WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine ...	3 8
BEST BLUE CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above ...	35 0	ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS ...	2 8
		BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS ...	3 0
		POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped, red or blue ...	9 8

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPNY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

D. W. D.

FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old ... ...Rs. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old ... ... „ 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR RISK on shipments *via* Suez Canal accepted on favourable terms by—

The RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
The TRANSATLANTIC MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld. (of Berlin).

JOHN MARSHALL, Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, will be payable, on application, on and after the 24th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1882.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th July, 1882.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th, to MONDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th July, 1882.

RUPEES 450.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
TO
LADY OR GENTLEMAN.

GOLD HUNTING LEVER, six holes, jewelled, spring-capped, set hands behind, sunk seconds, double spring case, best quality Watch, by John Jones, of 338, Strand, London,
With
18-carat Gold Brazilian pattern Albert Chain of full size, weighing seven and a half Tolas, attached with a gold double telescopic everlasting calendar Pencil Case, by S. MORDAN and Co.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE, HOWARD'S ORIGINAL SULPHATE OF QUININE in 1 oz. vial. Price Rs. 7 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos Brown roof paint .. ...Rs. 3-1 per gallon.
,, Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints..... .. 4-0 ,,
,, Mill board .. .. .. 0-14 as. per lb.
,, Rope packing .. .. 1-12 ,, ,,
,, Wick ,, ... 2-0 ,, ,,

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Manf'g & Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S DENTALINE,

A LIQUID DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH for purifying the breath, cleansing the teeth, and preventing decay. The constant use of this delicately flavoured Mouth-wash has the effect of hardening the Gums and drawing them more closely round the Teeth, thus preventing the formation of Tartar. After smoking this preparation will be found a perfect deodoriser.

Price Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB.	OPOPONAX.
WHITE ROSE.	JASMIN.
FORGET-ME-NOT.	KISS-ME-QUICK.
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

CONSOLS and French Rentes come unaltered at 99⅞ and 114¼ respectively, and the political telegrams do not report any material change in the Egyptian question, at all events from a commercial point of view. In Rupee Paper a decline of ¼ per cent. is advised in Fours, but Fours-and-a-half are unchanged.

In the General Produce markets as also in Seeds and Wheat no movement is reported.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, the sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Spot prices are unchanged all round, but whilst American for future delivery is quoted 1-64d. lower good Dhollera with the good clause, May-June shipment, Cape, comes 5 17-32d., an advance of 1-32d. per lb. The New York markets are still closed.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower in London, and shipments of £110,000 advised from Trieste for this port, it was only to be expected we should have an easier tone here to-day. We opened accordingly at a decline of 1-32d. in demand Bank paper and yesterday's rates for private bills, from which there has been no change during the day. Only a limited business has been done, the usual indisposition to operate on Council draft day adding to the ordinary dulness. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	..213	,,

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER there has practically been nothing doing, and rates remain about the same as yesterday, say for amounts, Fours Rs. 100⅜ to 11-16 ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 107⅛ to Rs. 108.

The SHARE MARKET continues devoid of animation, and as a general rule values are nominally unchanged. Banks are unaltered. Colaba Land Co. are Rs. 5 lower. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 100 in Fort Press and Rs. 50 in Prince of Wales. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but pretty steady, rates being as previously quoted, with the exception of an occasional decline of Rs. 5. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 2,640

COTTON to-day has been very quiet. No actual change in prices can be quoted, as dealers are to the full as firm as ever they were, but buyers are doing nothing or next to nothing for export.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged all round.

FREIGHTS are very quiet. For Liverpool a considerable quantity of Wheat has been booked for ready shipment at 22s. 6d., but for other ports there is no change. Cape Freights are firm and 40s is now asked by the only ship on the berth for Liverpool.

PIECE-GOODS.—Reuter quotes an advance in Manchester of 1⅛d. per piece in Grey Shirtings up to 9lb. 45 inch, 4¼d. per piece in 11lb. 54 inch, and ¾d. per piece in Mulls and Jacconets, whilst 40's Twist is ⅛d. per lb. lower. These alterations have had not effect here, in fact they were practically known some days ago. The position remains unchanged, and although the dealers talk hopefully of the future, they still continue willing sellers of their present stocks.

COALS continue very firm with no sellers to arrrive. Consumers still hold aloof and will no doubt try to do so as long as they possibly can, but as things are now going every day makes it worse for them.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	785
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	855
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-		£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
					26
					12

MISCELLANEOUS

					130
					107
					110
					2,810
					18
					12
					95
					13
					50
					22
					3,125
					50
					22
					3,125
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10			67
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	67
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	all	..	125
Treacher & Co., Ld	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	980
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	15	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Dufferin, 907 tons, Captain J. McKenzie, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 28,432 maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain J. Coles, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. W. Pakenham, Dr. Sketchley, and 31 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Trieste, &c., brought the following cargo :—4 packages glassware, 12 casks brass wire, 1 box gold coins, 25 cases silverplate, 5 cases matches, 7 packages color, 169 cases glass beads, 45 packages piecegoods, 50 cases butter, 2 cases boots, 166 cases wine, 9 cases cochineal, 63 bales canvas, 10 cases beer, 10 bales twist, 23 cases books, 12 boxes gold, 2 boxes gold thread, 4 cases saffron, 5 cases cigars, 7 boxes specie, 2 cases seeds and many packages merchandise.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from China, &c., brought two deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—1,844 chests tea, 282 chests camphor, 25 packages sundries, 18 cases false pearls, 33 cases glass beads, 6 cases white copper, 259 cases glass bangles, 100 cases cassia, 889 packages sugarcandy, 56 packages copper tax, 10 cases vermillion, 975 bags sugar, 204 packages silk, 30 packages japanware, 1 cases silk piecegoods, 62 pieces logs, 1,000 jars, 8 packages papers, 239 cases umbrellas, 666 cases preserves, 20 packages Chinaware, 9 boxes tin leaves, 2 cases cigar, 18 cases fire crackers and 4 packages munseel. From Penang.—146 bags sugar, 8 packages nutmegs, and 250 slabs tin. From Manilla.—65 bales hemp. From Singapore.—221 bags pepper, 111 packages coir, 62 packages long pepper, 87 packages gutta percha, 393 packages coffee, 9 cases mace, 5 packages gamboge, 440 pieces sandalewood, 157 packages dammer, 15 cases lac, 151 packages koolinjun, 1,328 bundles rattans, 2,110 pieces sapanwood, 2,138 pieces timber, 10 chests silk, 248 packages benzoin, and 25 slabs tin.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Henzada (s)	Coles	Coast and Calcutta.

The barque Lady Dufferin, McKenzie, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia (s), Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates (s), to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Moel Rhiwan, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June			
30	Athabasca (s)	Ranton	Liverpool, May 13.
	Mahratta (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, June 21.
July 1	Purulia (s)	Harris	Singapore, June 8.
	Pazo(s)	Clasper	Cardiff, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Steamer Celtic Monarch, Ethiopia and Rajputana, ships Poonah and Benclenoh.
July 1.—Steamers Busheer, Lombardy, Swordsman and Bassein. Ship Nerbudda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
2	Cyrene		Mauritius.
	Kangra (s)		Calcutta.
	Traveller		Hull.
3	Lombardy(s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July		
1	D of Sutherland(s)	Calcutta.
2	Prince Umberto	Coast.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Beville, Lieut.-Col., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Fox, Conductor, Sappers and Miners, from leave, from England.

JULY 5.

Beatson, Lieut., 11th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Hallowes, Lieut., Carabiniers, to join, to Sialkote.
Fox, Conductor, Sappers and Miners, to join, to Kirkee.

JULY 5.

Donon, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt. Genl., from leave, to Poona.
Sanlez, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

HIGH COURT—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

305-81—Shapurjee and T. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs Chagandas Narandas—Skipsey and W.—For Consent Decree.
487-79—Macfarlane and E.—Motevow and others vs Cassibai—Jefferson B. and D.
For investigation under Sec. 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
260-81—Tobin and R.—Walbai vs Lilbai.—In person.

Long Causes.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Jooma vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor—R. Skipsey, and P. and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

145-82—Prescot and W.—L. P. de Rozario vs Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola—Payne and G.—Part heard.
380-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Dhanjee Chagpar vs Runsordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.
1-81—Crawford and B.—Cursandas alias Kalia Purshotum vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdass and others—S. and T., N. and H., and M. M.—Munshi.
218-81—Smith and F.—Becbee Khatoon vs Aga Mahomed Bauker, &c.—Craigie L. and O.
107-81—Chalk and W.—Eduljee Bapoojee vs Dhunjeebhoy Jewajee Desai—J. C. Cama.
232-80—Shapurjee and T.—Jairam Khooshaldas vs Dhurrumchund Hurruckchund and another—Craigie, L. and O.
3-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Thucker Dayal Jairaj and another vs. Thuker Kessowj Jadowjee—Prescot and W.
201-81—Janardhen and H. (for pauper)—Rukhmabai vs Bhai Juggennath and others.
122-80—Ardesir and H.—The New Alexandra S. and W. Co. vs Sakurchund Nagurdas and others—Jefferson B. and D.
202-80—Macfarlane and E.—Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others vs Laduck Dattoo.
352-80—Payne and G.—Rustomjee Purjorjee Chinoy vs Ebrahim Noordin and others—Tyabjee and D.—Settled.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,
acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.
THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Plain square Piano.....Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... ,, 1,375
PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.
Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
[redacted]
forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1882.

WE are able to state that a very important step has been taken for the protection of the Suez Canal. An expeditionary force will be immediately despatched from Bombay for the express purpose of guarding the Canal. It will consist of eighteen hundred European and five thousand native troops. This includes three batteries of artillery and a proportionate number of horses. For transport purposes two thousand mules have been collected. It is understood that this Indian contingent will hold the line between Suez and Ismailia in the capacity of Canal chowkidars. We are also in a position to state that a separate line of railway will most probably be constructed along the course of the Canal from Suez to Port Said, the present railway being left out of calculation. Our policy, so far as this force is concerned, is to confine ourselves, as far as possible, to watching the Canal route, and scrupulously refrain from interfering in any way with the internal politics of the country. This force is much smaller than was at first expected. Indeed, its despatch is evidently not to be considered as affecting the question of the occupation of Egypt, and is simply an effective measure of precaution in protecting the route to India. We have been informed that orders were received yesterday by the dockyard authorities in Bombay to prepare for the immediate despatch of this force. It was reported here that nine hundred cavalry would accompany the expedition. Our Poona correspondent telegraphs that Bombay will furnish a brigade consisting of the 72nd Highlanders, one garrison battery, and two native infantry regiments to this contingent, while two Madras regiments will go to Aden as reserves. The Bombay brigade will be under the command of Colonel O. V. Tanner, C.B. Colonel Tanner is at present commandant of the 29th Native Infantry, or 2nd Belooch Regiment, stationed at Kurrachee. His commission dates from August 19, 1850, the date of his army rank is 22nd November, 1879, and he has held his present appointment since August 6, 1879. It will be remembered that Colonel Tanner held Kelat-i-Ghilzai during the trying period between the defeat of General Burrows at Maiwand and its relief by General Roberts while on his way to Kandahar, and for his services was appointed C. B. on February 22, 1881.

THE announcement that France is making active naval and military preparations "in view of the contingency of a mixed occupation of Egypt" is, at first sight, calculated to disconcert those of us who have reckoned on the intervention of England alone. But on reflection it will be found that the activity thus displayed by France at the eleventh hour may not bear a serious interpretation. The Conference, we were informed the other day, was considering the question of a Turkish occupation. The mere fact of this expedient having been taken into consideration did not imply that it was likely to be adopted. In fact no comprehensive examination of the Egyptian difficulty could have been made without discussing the claims of the Porte to military intervention. In due course the Anglo-French occupation would have to be considered, and unless France consented to be practically "snuffed out" in a European Council, she was bound to give some signs of a capacity to wield something more than moral influence. Indeed, if we turn to M. de Freycinet's declaration of his policy in the French Chamber, her action now appears in perfect accordance with the pacific intentions he then avowed. Speaking in reply to M. Gambetta, M. de Freycinet said, "We are entering the European concert to settle this question jointly ; and thenceforth we shall accept the responsibilities, decisions, and means of action of the European concert." So long as an Anglo-French occupation is a reasonable proposal, the Conference will entertain it, and in accordance with his declaration of submission to the decisions of the Congress, M. de Freycinet was bound to place himself in a position to supply the "means of action" should an Anglo-French occupation commend itself to the Powers. We have abundant assurances in the repeated utterances of the French Premier that the military preparations now going on are not likely to be undertaken in any spirit of hostility to the policy adopted by the British Government. Not to speak of the opposition he expressed to Lord Lyons regarding either a Turkish or Anglo-French occupation, we have his emphatic assertion, on the occasion to which we have already referred, "that as for a French military intervention, the Government would never assent to it." This, of course, refers to separate military action on the part of France, and would preclude the idea that she is now acting on her own account and in opposition to either England or the Powers. That there might be no doubt respecting his attitude, M. de Freycinet re-affirmed his pacific and conciliatory intentions by declaring that "if anybody here [*i. e.*, in the Chamber] thinks that French interest now dictates the sending of a military expedition to Egypt, let him say so. France will decide between the policy we pursue and the policy to be asserted arms in hand." Of course, a Chauvinistic agitation in Paris can always exert strong pressure on a French Government, but after this direct and uncompromising challenge to M. Gambetta, it is inconceivable that M. de Freycinet can recede from the position he so resolutely took up. The solution, therefore, turns on the decision of the Conference. It is open for the Ambassadors to decide that the intervention shall be by Turkey, France, or England, separately, or by a combination of the last two, or by all three combined. France has pledged herself to acquiesce, England might hold out no serious difficulties, and Turkey has shown signs of a willingness to join the Conference under certain conditions which are not mentioned by Reuter, and which in any case need not be considered, as if they interfere with the discretion of the Powers they will not be accepted. It is scarcely conceivable that the "Khalif" will agree to the suicidal step of sending his troops to fight alongside those of the European Powers against Mussulmans in arms against the Christians' control. A triangular occupation seems to be quite out of the range of practical politics, though it is as well to recognise the great truth that in politics it is only the impossible that comes to pass. But an Anglo-Franco-Turkish descent upon Egypt is at all events highly improbable. British intervention pure and simple seems to be on the whole by far the most likely of any. Judging from the preliminary statements of the various European Ministers, we have several distinct declarations against a Turkish occupation, and against an Anglo-French ; but so far not a word has been publicly uttered against, though something has been said in favour of, British military intervention. France and Italy have pronounced against Turkey, while Italy and Germany have been equally candid in deprecating a military partnership between France and England. For reasons which we have frequently explained, Italy's views do not count for [redacted] or the Civil Service Stores to [redacted] which for form's sake he [redacted] llency's first argument goes [redacted] whole matter : "It would have [redacted], and I may say foolish, [redacted] overnment indeed attempted [redacted] the interests of a large num[redacted]r classes without having duly [redacted] measure, and without having [redacted] warrant for that which they had [redacted]s being precisely the charge [redacted] against the Government, it is [redacted] nat if the argument that [redacted]d not possibly have done any[redacted] were judged relevant to the [redacted]ere was no particular use in [redacted]e debate after it had been [redacted]s doing no injustice to Sir [redacted] the false position he was in [redacted] very line of his speech. The [redacted] opponents into those who [redacted] were fair hitters and those who, by implication of course only, were not, could not have occurred to a Parliamentary speaker. Mr. Gladstone, it is safe to say, would have dealt with the arguments of the opposition, and not, in the first place, with any real or supposed pecuniary interests involved. No statesman ever asked the House of Commons to pass a Bill, taking powers for its extension to the whole country, on the ground that Government did not intend to use these powers. And the attack on Sir Jamsetjee, besides coming very oddly from the head of a compact body of officials most of whom had not even taken the trouble to prepare any justification for their votes at all, was a judgment *ex cathedrâ*, which Sir Jamsetjee had to digest as best he could. We are not concerned here with the consideration that the attack in question was also extremely unfair, though it appears to us that Government cannot take credit for appointing Sir Jamsetjee as a representative of his class, and in the same breath complain of his taking counsel with those whom he represents. And there is more than one side to the theory that any reasonable man whose speech had not been prepared beforehand would have admitted that a long list of Government prosecutions was the same thing as a list of convictions. Our point is that the remarks to which we refer took the form of a deliberate condemnation falling from the lips of Sir James Fergusson as a Governor, and was in no sense the contribution to debate it professed to be. Here we must leave the subject to-day. What steps should be taken to reform our Councils is in its entirety a theme which cannot be disposed of in an article. But we urge that, if everything else must be allowed to stand, it has become a crying necessity that the official members of Council should be given to understand that the fortunes of the Government of Bombay do not depend on their votes in these assemblies, and that they are there to do righteous judgment. His Excellency noted it as matter of regret that on this occasion "members of the Council who are not official should with one consent have opposed the Bill." The real ground for regret is that the members of the Council who are official should with one consent have supported it, and that in so doing they only furnished the last example of what has become a public scandal.

AT a state dinner given to Maharajah Scindia at the Residency at Indore by Sir Lepel Griffin, as described in our issue of yesterday, a practical suggestion was made by the host to which, under present circumstances, it will be as well to draw attention. The Governor-General's Agent, when proposing the toast of the evening, alluding to the fact that His Highness has a thoroughly trained and efficient army, expressed a hope that the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief might be able to devise some measure by which that army, and others which were equally effective, might be utilised in the defence of the Empire when occasion should arise. Sir Lepel Griffin stated that the Princes were themselves ambitious of proving to the world that their interests are identical with those of the Paramount Power. Sir Lepel Griffin has himself had experience of the feeling which animates them, and he speaks with enthusiasm of the conduct of the Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Kapurthalla, and Faridkot, when their troops were mobilised for the first Afghan campaign under his personal observation. Of the troops themselves he mentions that none in Her Majesty's army during the Afghan campaign showed better spirit or better discipline, and no complaint was ever made against them. His proposal is that the precedent set in the case of Afghanistan should be followed in that of Egypt, and that when a force is sent from India to Suez and Cairo, contingents from the native States should be utilised. There can scarcely be a doubt that such a measure would have a most beneficial influence upon the political *morale* of the Princes of India. It would associate their personal ambitions with the external glory of the Empire, and gratify their natural desire for distinction, by enabling them to contribute to its power and prestige. The augmentation of our military resources thus obtainable without trouble or delay is in itself a matter of some moment, especially now that our own Indian army has been improvidently reduced by the recent measure of disbandment.

IN the present unsettled state of public affairs, we do not think any apology is needed for once again briefly calling attention to the impolicy of the recent disbandment of a number of native regiments. On the 1st instant twenty-two regiments of cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army were formally erased from the Army List, and ceased to exist. On the same date the rumours from Egypt were so alarming that everybody expected the immediate despatch of a force from India to the land of the Pharaohs. The two statements do not go well together. The question was frequently asked where the Bombay Brigade was to come from. It may be useful to recall the fact that the contribution of Bombay to the Abyssinian Expedition was two cavalry regiments, two companies of Sappers and Miners, and seven regiments of native infantry. Since then five regiments have been disbanded, while one cavalry regiment, one company of Sappers and Miners, and four corps of native infantry are locked up in Quetta and adjoining districts ; so that for practical purposes, such as an expedition to Egypt, the Army of this Presidency is weaker by ten regiments than it was in 1868. It is as well to look the matter straight in the face because of the many unsound arguments in favour of reduction which have been advanced by the advocates of the scheme. The *Pioneer*, for instance, always alludes to it as the reduction of the cadres, as if by some mysterious means the working part of the regiments had been maintained, and mere redundancies called cadres had been lopped off. General Wilson was at great pains to explain that his measure, by disbanding certain regiments and strengthening those that remain, was really not reduction, but condensation. But it will not do. Call it by what name one likes, the fact remains that in a time of great and almost universal uncertainty and distrust, with our highway to India openly menaced, and with every country in Europe armed to the teeth, Government with a stroke of the pen obliterates twenty-two regiments, and sends some 10,000 trained soldiers to their homes. As we have before pointed out, the military authorities in this Presidency, so far from finding their Army strengthened by General Wilson's reductions, are hard put to it to find troops for the ordinary garrison duties of the Presidency, which can only be performed by breaking regiments up into detachments. In view of these things, we think it highly desirable to stop calling the disbandment scheme by euphonious names, and we are of opinion that it is as well to recognise the fact that the Indian Army has been greatly weakened in the face of a crisis the gravity of which is recognised all over the world. And one thing more it would be well if those in high places would take to heart. Reduction is highly unpopular in the Army ; it unsettles and dissatisfies where stability and content are desirable above all things, and no one knows whose turn it may be next. Surely, then, it is only a measure to be resorted to in case of necessity ; and in the present instance reduction was not only unnecessary, but unwise.

INDIA THIRTY YEARS AGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

THE United Service Institution is the St. James's Hall of Simla, the only place in which lectures are delivered and discussions held on subjects of a more general interest than temperance—a topic which the local clergy have taken under their special protection—or the multifarious themes which, when dances or "Monday Pops" do not interfere, are treated of in penny-readings at Benmore. The United Service addresses have, however, been usually of a too professional character. The lay population could hardly be made to feel an absorbing interest in range-finders, the strategic value of the Maidan of Tirah, or the merits of rival systems of military transport. Such matters of course must not be neglected by an institution most of whose members, perhaps, are military men, but they should not be taken up to the exclusion of others of a more generally interesting nature. It has no doubt been owing to the narrowness of the range of subjects that, in spite of the efforts of the Secretary, Major Anderson, the institution has met with such comparatively little support from the outside public. When two years ago the whole of Simla ran to the U. S. Institution to hear Colonel Olcott, it must have been obvious to the dullest understanding that even the cream of the Anglo-Indian population—as Simla Society, justly or unjustly, regards itself—likes not merely to have doses of technical wisdom doled out to it, but also to be amused. This year an attempt is apparently being made to combine pleasure with edification in the institution lectures ; and so far the attempt has been successful. Colonel Chesney's inaugural address on the Rise and Fall of Armies was an excellent specimen of a popular lecture. And I think Colonel Medley's, this evening, was even better. It was certainly more amusing, and at least as suggestive of great problems to the more serious portion of his audience.

I am not sure that there was anything absolutely new in Colonel Medley's address. To those who have read Dr. Hunter and the two Strachеys the substance of the lecture must have been familiar. But the story had the autobiographic charm, it was most fluently delivered, and it was full of humour, the quality of which was improved by an occasional dash of good-natured cynicism. In showing the differences between the India of thirty years ago and the India of to-day, the lecturer began with the overland journey, and the difficulties of travelling in India. What with stoppages at the Mediterranean ports and the three days' crawl by omnibus from Cairo to Suez, and further calls at the Ceylon and Madras ports, the P. and O. steamers, which in those days avoided Bombay and sailed direct to Calcutta, spent forty-seven days on the voyage from Southampton. On arriving at Aden, the future Colonel Medley and his companions on board were startled by the news of Chillianwallah—but that must have been more than "thirty years ago." On reaching Calcutta they heard of the victory at Gujerat ; but thinking there might be some more glory to be won, they pushed on at once for up-country, and with such speed that they reached Allahabad in twelve days—travelling all the way by *palankeen*. Beyond Cawnpore there were no metalled roads. At this point Colonel Medley entered into a detailed exposition of the civilising influence of railways in India. He held that the difference between civilisation and no civilisation in India was just the difference between halves and no railways. There is no mistaking the speaker's meaning—the railway man was worth all the professors and pedagogues in the country ; communication was the chief need of India ; and sooner than stop the construction of roads and railways he would close every school in the land, and every dispensary. He illustrated the civilising effects of railways by reference to the contrast between contemporary England and the England pictured in Miss Austen's novels. The life of Englishmen who, seventy or eighty years ago, scarcely ever travelled beyond the limits of their country town or village, would, he said, be intolerable to Englishmen of the present day. The character of the race has been changed by the habit of travelling ; and the same alteration is taking place, for the same reason, in that of the people of India, who it was predicted at the time when the introduction of railways into India was under discussion would never take kindly to the new method of locomotion. The political changes were next discussed in some passages of which tender and loyal reminiscences of John Company, "kindest and best of masters," were the chief features. Colonel Medley gave a pleasant description of how the directors used to impress young "writers" with the greatness of the career upon which they were entering, with the duty of being "kind to the natives" and keeping out of debt. Coming to a graver portion of his subject, he said that to only a very few Englishmen in India was the retention of the country by thirty thousand English troops a matter for reflection, until the Mutiny of 1857 aroused them from their fatal sense of security, and showed to them how frail was the tenure of empire. The system of government which succeeded that of the Company had, the lecturer said, been on the whole a very great improvement. The common-sense of the members of both Houses of Parliament prevented the system of government by telegraph from being abused ; and for one thing, the loyalty of the native Chiefs was far more deep and lasting under the new order of things than in the pre-Mutiny period. This fact, he said, was one the political importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. As for the amalgamation of the two military services, that, too, had been a great advantage. The members of the Company's service had no reason whatever for dissatisfaction with their treatment and progress after amalgamation. For example, three of the most distinguished officers now in the Queen's service, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir Frederick Roberts, had come from the East India Company's service. The amalgamation, he said, was inevitable : and in fact there were growing jealousies between the two services long before the amalgamation. A new local army after the Mutiny would, Colonel Medley said, have been an anachronism. For the rest, the recruitment of the Native Army from so many new classes of the community, instead of from one or two classes as of old, was, he thought, a distinct gain. The English troops, again, were better fed, better clothed, and more efficient : and the mortality was greatly less among them than in the days when a young recruit's pay had so much deducted from it—"to pay for his coffin !" A number of minor differences were next discussed,—such as the new custom of spending the hot season in the hills ; the system of short leaves, which, while enabling a man to spend six weeks in England, is unfavourable to the acquisition of a personal knowledge of India such as old civilians and military men gained when they spent their leave in the country ; the change for the worse in customs of hospitality ; the increasing habits of extravagance ; and the feeling of estrangement between the dominant and subject races, an estrangement which, the lecturer said, was the fault of the natives themselves. The native Press and the literary teaching of the day were merely of exotic origin ; and the latter should be replaced by the teaching of science.

On the conclusion of Colonel Medley's lecture, Sir Charles Aitchison addressed the audience. He took exception to Colonel Medley's estimate of the effect of railways. The past age in the history of Anglo-India was, he said, an age in which authority was the political principle ; but the present was an age of liberty. The duty of the modern Government of India was to teach the people, and be guided by the spirit of the time. The transition from the principle of authority to the principle of liberty took place when the Government of India became vested in the Imperial Parliament. Through Parliament the liberties which the English people had acquired for themselves after centuries of endeavour were imparted to the inhabitants of India ; so that as regards the public Press, freedom of discussion, toleration of religious opinions, and all that is generally meant by freedom, the people of India were more free than any people in the world outside England and America. But it was this very freedom, this up-welling of a new life among a subject race, that rendered the government of India a task of ever-increasing delicacy and responsibility. And the liberties of the people must, Sir Charles Aitchison said, necessarily be extended as education spreads, and the desire for self-government becomes stronger. Sir Charles Aitchison then adverted to the great policy of self-government which had been defined by Lord Ripon. This policy, said His Honour, "has my profoundest sympathy." Some people, he said, called it a Radical policy ; but it was in the best sense of the adjective a Conservative policy. It was a false Conservatism which refused to recognise the growth of national forces until these asserted themselves in violent and dangerous forms. The true Conservative was he who saw the tendencies of the day and allowed scope for their legitimate action.

COL. BARTON AND THE KATTYWAR CHIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I admire the frankness of Mr. Nagindas, but not his wisdom. He stands self-condemned. I wish he had known the virtue of silence. He admits my statements, but denies the inevitable conclusion. Does he, then, mean to say that a shrewd statesman like Mr. Peile had lost his brains when he suspended this "most loyal subject of the British Government and an ardent admirer of the civilised system of their administration" for nearly two years, merely for putting his name to an address presented on behalf of a patriotic Sabha to Mr. Peile's own countryman in recognition of his high abilities and valuable services to the cause of truth ? If so, did Mr. Nagindas allow him to trifle with his privileges as a pleader with impunity ? Did he appeal to Government, or submit to his illegal proceeding without a protest ? Did Government give him any redress, or did they also disown their "most loyal subject ?" Were any other members of the Sabha in any way annoyed by Mr. Peile ? If not, why was Mr. Nagindas singled out for punishment ? The fact is this—the fire had long been smouldering, and a spark was required to produce a blaze. He had long been suspected of entertaining anti-Government feelings, and the address affair was made a pretext to remove him from Kattywar. Mr. Nagindas says that Col. Barton objected to his appointment because he had done his duty to his client by once appealing against the Colonel's decision. Can delusion go any further ? Appeals are made every now and then against Col. Barton's decisions. Are all appealing pleaders therefore snubbed or suspended ? Is any further comment necessary on this part of his defence ? I am sorry my letter has given Mr. Nagindas a chance of publicly vilifying Col. Barton and Mr. Peile ; but as his aspersions are puerile, I treat them with silent contempt.

X.

THE ABKARI AMENDMENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This Act, born of the excessive zeal of certain Revenue officers, has been passed in spite of opposition, reasonable, extensive, and powerful—a fact which suggests the few following remarks :—

Local self-government has from time to time suffered delay, on the ground that the natives are not fully prepared for it. Now, it appears to me that it might be said equally correctly that Government officials are hardly prepared for it either. Fair local self-government requires that the European officials should learn some deference for public opinion, especially native public opinion ; that they should not be intolerant of adverse criticism, even when that criticism is more or less groundless. They should learn to pause in the presence of such criticism—at least to instruct the public and to bring them round. To carry a measure in the manner in which the one under notice has been carried, to consider even a little delay as derogatory to the prestige of those officials, cannot be consistent with local self-government. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the Government of Bombay is very reluctant to accept and give effect to the liberal schemes inaugurated by the Viceroy.

Now that the measure has been carried, it behoves the public to jealously watch the rules, which will be framed virtually by the Abkari officer under the plenary powers given them by the [illegible]. Indeed, such watchfulness is necessary as all rules which may be framed from time [illegible] by Revenue officials, whether in the Depar[illegible] Land Revenue, Salt Opium, Abkari, or any[illegible] else. It is absolutely necessary to check the too great tendency of those officials to meddle with the rights and liberties of the people in an arbitrary and high-handed manner. The public have therefore the right to demand of Government that any draft rules proposed by Revenue officials should be published in the *Government Gazette* for a reasonable time previous to their becoming law. Before assenting to any such draft rules Government should see what the public has to say to them. A Government which is really desirous of benefiting by public criticism, so far as it may be correct, cannot object to this course. There is no law in the world which is not open to some infraction. Obviously, therefore, it is not sound reasoning merely to parade the number of infractions in the year of a given law as a valid ground for increasing the stringency of that law. You might as well quote the number of thefts committed in a year as proof invulnerable of the necessity of increasing the severity of the Penal Code with respect to thefts. For a Revenue officer to attempt to make his machinery so stringent as to prevent every possibility of trifling evasions is very like an engineer wishing to stop every particle of leakage in a pump by making the piston in a cylinder so extremely tight as to become unworkable, or workable at a great sacrifice of power.

The system which seems of late increasingly favoured, of generally authorising fiscal officers to frame rules for the protection and increase of the revenues in which they are interested, is decidedly most objectionable, inasmuch as it delegates important legislative functions to a few interested officials, without the responsibilities attaching to legislation. The public should strenuously protest against that system itself—a system which authorises those officials practically to exercise almost unlimited power to interfere with public rights and liberties at any time, at any place, in any circumstances, and in any manner their own exclusive wisdom might suggest.

A NATIVE THINKER.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* LIBEL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who respect the sanctity of private life, and vindicate innocence when wrongfully traduced, will read with considerable satisfaction your appropriate remarks on the libel case which has just closed. Judging by the results of similar cases tried elsewhere, I have no hesitation in stating that the sentence is utterly inadequate to punish the guilt of the offender. I can recall to mind two notable instances that have occurred in recent years. In what is known as the "Dustoor" case, Chief Justice Westropp sentenced the defendant to imprisonment for nine months, in addition to a heavy pecuniary fine, for making an imputation against a Parsee priest, that he was living with a concubine. Equally severe was Mr. Cooper, Chief Magistrate, who sent the defendant to jail for six months for having published a hand-bill imputing immorality to a Hindu widow. The circumstances of the present case were of an aggravated nature, in that the defendant, in order to gratify his spite against the complainant, reviled his unoffending daughter, a girl scarcely out of her teens. There [illegible] worthy omission in your

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 5, 4-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 20 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51¼d. per ounce; market

per cent. Rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-ditto, 90.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

A division proceeds from India to Egypt, Bombay furnishing a brigade consisting of the 72nd Highlanders, one garrison battery, and two native infantry regiments, with Colonel Tanner in command. Two Madras regiments go to Aden in reserve.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 4.

Active naval and military preparations are being made by the French Government, in view of the contingency of a mixed occupation of Egypt.

THE ARMAMENTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 4.

Acting upon instructions from the British Government, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has demanded the immediate cessation of the armaments in Alexandria harbour.

TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 4.

The Turkish Government has made overtures to join the Conference under certain conditions.

IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Twenty-three arrests have been made at Loughrea in connection with the recent assassinations of Messrs. Blake and Keene.

THE IRISH REPRESSION BILL.

The House of Commons last night voted "urgency" for the Repression of Crime in Ireland Bill.

Frequent Cabinet Councils are being held.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

A. EN, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 4th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 5.

Mail-steamer Thibet, from Bombay, arrived last night.

Mail-steamer Deccan, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-8
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7¼
40s Mule Twist	0-10¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¾
Bar Silver	51 7-8

Arrivals—Humbert, Alvah, Sumatra, and R. F. Mathew.

Departure—Clan Alpine.

THE next Bombay Races are to commence on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1883. The new course on the Flats will be used "if the arrangements regarding it can be made in time."

MR. WEBB yesterday convicted the police sepoy Withoo Babajee of having committed an assault upon Mr. Pandurung Raghoba, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The sepoy had laid counter-charges of assault against Pandurung and Wussonjee Jairam, and of abetment against Mr. Craigie. But the magistrate dismissed the charges, as there was no evidence to support them. After the case was finished, Mr. Craigie obtained the magistrate's permission to lay an information against the police sepoy, who had given evidence in the case, for perjury.

THE *Indian Daily News* hopes that Lord Ripon will refuse sanction to the Bombay Abkari Act Amendment Bill.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first two months of the current financial year was Rs. 24,70,000, as compared with Rs. 42,66,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE *Englishman* says:—"The force that goes to Egypt from this country, in case of emergency requiring its service, is to consist of ten thousand men in the usual proportion of one-third British to two-thirds native troops. Detailed preparations were commenced in the head-quarter offices on Saturday. It is the intention of Government to publish all particulars when settled. Now that final orders for the despatch of an expeditionary force to Egypt may come from England at any moment, the authorities, we trust, are considering the advantage of sending a portion of any troops that may go by Calcutta. The journey is longer by Calcutta than by Bombay, but when we recall the confusion that prevailed at our embarkation for Malta from Bombay, notwithstanding even the superintendence of the then Governor, Sir Richard Temple, we think we are justified in saying that time may be saved by sending some troops *vid* Calcutta." The "confusion" alleged to have prevailed in Bombay on the occasion referred to existed only in the Bengal imagination. Doubtless we shall have the Cape people trying to show the propriety and advantage of sending a portion of the troops to Egypt round by the Cape to avoid the "confusion" of the Red Sea.

WITH reference to the discussion on certain mercantile questions that have arisen in view of the possible blocking of the Suez Canal, Mr. H. Reinhold sends to the *Englishman* the following extract from "a new form of bill of lading which I received by the last mail, and which emanates from the Joint Committee of Liverpool Associations":—

"In case the ship shall be prevented from reaching her destination by quarantine, blockade, ice, or the hostile act of any Power, the master or owners may discharge the goods into any depôt or Lazaretto, or at any near available port, all expenses thereby incurred upon the goods to be borne by the owners or receivers thereof. Ship to have a lien on all goods for payment of freight and charges, whether payable in advance or not."

A FAIR business has been done in Egypt, it is said, during the past two years by travelling agents for companies manufacturing dynamite, gun-cotton, and other explosives, to which business the Egyptian Government contributed large orders.

AN appeal and a cross-appeal are being heard at the Appellate side of the High Court before the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, and Mr. Justice Melvill. The parties are Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy and the Collector of Thanna. In this case the Collector of Thanna denied Mr. Ahmedbhoy's right to compensation under the Abkari Act VIII. of 1878, section 65, for the depreciation of his rights in regard to the toddy trees situated in his villages in the island of Salsette. Mr. Ahmedbhoy filed an action in Mr. Birdwood's court at Thanna, against the Collector, claiming as compensation Rs. 1,19,000. After hearing the case Mr. Birdwood awarded Rs. 18,365 and costs to the plaintiff, holding that his villages were legally exempt from taxation, and that he was entitled to that compensation. Against this decision the plaintiff appealed to the High Court, urging that the award made by Mr. Justice Birdwood should have been greater. The Collector, in his appeal, contends that the plaintiff was not entitled to anything more than one rupee by way of compensation.

WE quote from the *Pioneer* a return of the number of native officers and men who have taken pension or discharge in the disbanded regiments. From this it will be seen that the original estimate of 6,000 was below the mark: at least 7,000 native soldiers have been struck off the present strength of the army. In the 35th Bengal Infantry only 136 men are left for distribution among other regiments, though the strength of the levy on June 30 was 700 men; in the 3rd Punjab Infantry, too, 553 men leave out of 757; whereas in the 34th Bengal Infantry only 318 leave out of 690. In Bombay the 3rd Sind Horse has only 104 native officers and men left for distribution; the 11th N. I. have lost 583 out of 835, and the 6th N. I. only 285 out of 690. It is stated that the men who have elected to serve on are soldiers of between 10 and 14 years' service who do not care to accept a "two-thirds" pension, when they are already drawing high pay. The young soldiers have been only too eager to accept the terms offered by Government—terms which have been universally acknowledged to be liberal indeed.

THE Rajah of Faridkot has gone to Kashmere, on a visit to the Maharajah.

AT Dera Ghazi Khan, on the 26th June, Naick Jamal Khan, 3rd Sikh Infantry, was shot dead by Sepoy Maizulla, of the same regiment.

THREE natives, it is reported, died in the train, or in the station, at Attock the other day from the effects of the extreme heat.

THE Rangoon papers declare that the Soo-payah Lat, the Queen of King Theebaw, has recovered all her former power over her husband, and that the negotiations at Simla make no progress because she has been opposed to the Embassy from the first. It is added that she insists upon the free importation of arms into Upper Burmah as the basis of any treaty, and that she does this, knowing the English Government will never agree to such a clause.

SINCE the beginning of the year a party of engineers have been engaged on a *reconnaissance*, to see whether a line of railway could be carried across the hills, into the Assam Valley, along the line of the Someswari. It is reported that they have found that the line would be practicable; but, in parts, very expensive.

IT is reported from Kalahandi that the 23rd Madras Infantry was to have reached Bhowani Patna on June 30. Detachments of regulars and police will be sent to six principal towns in the State, from which centres, so to speak, operations both to capture proscribed Khonds and to restore confidence among the quieter classes will be conducted.

THE stamped envelopes issued by the Post-office, an up-country paper complains, are too small—much too small. The half-anna envelopes are disgustingly too small. "No self-respecting person can use them without feeling worse afterwards. Carefully measured, we find them to be 4 inches 11-16ths long by 2⅜ths broad. Now, any civilised note-paper requires an envelope about 5½ inches by 3, and it is better to have another eighth of an inch both ways. Envelopes of that size can be as light as you please. One made of tough, though thin, paper of the size just mentioned, with that desirable extra eighth of an inch both ways, which we have just compared with an ordinary half-anna stamped envelope, we find to be of exactly the same weight. Even the anna envelope, which ought to be larger again than the size just mentioned—say, 5¾ inches by 3½—is actually only 4⅜ by 2 13-16ths. And the new 4½ anna stamped envelopes for the mail to England are deprived of half their proper usefulness by being about half an inch too small each way, so; that there is hardly such a thing as a sheet of foreign post paper made that can be got into them without being outraged by being twisted up across its natural creases."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Englishman* respecting affairs in Kalahandi:—"The trial of the prisoners at Bhawampatna has been going on. Six men have been sentenced to death and have been hanged. They were some of the ringleaders, and appeared quite unmoved by their fate. Thirteen men have been sentenced, but their cases have been sent up for confirmation. The wing of the 16th Regiment has been divided into two detachments and posted out—one detachment has been posted at Narla. It was at this place that the Khonds received their first check when the rising occurred. They had 70 men tied up and were going to sacrifice them, when Mr. Prendergast arrived and prevented them. If they had not been checked they intended to go on to Mr. Berry's camp and murder him, and if timely news had not been received of the rising, it is not unlikely that they would have been successful. Colonel Ward has gone out to Bhawanipur, in the centre of the country that was much disturbed. The State is said still to be much disturbed, and it is believed that the conspiracy was widespread and deeply planned."

A MANDALAY correspondent writes to a Calcutta paper:—I intimated to you in one of my former letters that the Bombay-Burmah Corporation were contesting with one Mr. Walker for the monopoly of a class of teak logs which hitherto had not been considered of any value. The court having fixed a day of hearing, the case came on and it was decided that the monopoly be put to the highest bidder. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Walker purchased the right for Rs. 85,000. Mr. Bryce, of the Bombay-Burmah, is rather staggered at his opponent's having outbid him, he having offered the King Rs. 70,000, and if it had been suspected that Mr. Walker could have topped this sum, I have no doubt Mr. Bryce would have bid Rs. 1,00,000 rather than have a strange finger in the pie. It is rumoured that the millionaire of Rangoon, who is supposed to be rather opposed to the Bombay-Burmah, is none other than Mr. Walker's financier.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—If Mr. Maclean succeeds in his wish he will become the representative of some queer constituents. I select the following advertisement from the *Oddfun Chronicle* of June 3:—

"This is to notify that I, Thomas Asnip, will not be responsible for any debt or debts my wife Elizabeth may contract after this date.

"There is nothing very extraordinary in the above; but what are we to say about the following, which appeared in the next week's issue of the same paper?

"This is to notify that I, Elizabeth Asnip, am able to pay all my own debts now that I have got shut of Tommy.

Poor Tommy! What a Roland for an Oliver hast thou secured from thy indignant mate!

A NATIONAL Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Smoking was founded on the 9th June, at Exeter Hall; Dr. W. B. Richardson presiding. The chairman in his address condemned tobacco smoking as a grave and unnecessary evil, deranging the system generally and destructive to the mind and body of the young. He expressed his warm approval of the objects of the society. The Honourable Arthur Kinnaird expressed his conviction that a national society for the suppression of juvenile smoking was absolutely needed, and moved a resolution to that effect.

THE bronze memorial statue to the memory of the late Sir Rowland Hill was placed in position at the back of the Royal Exchange on June 16, but continued hidden from the public view by a covering and wooden partition. The unveiling ceremony was to be performed on the evening of June 17 by the Prince of Wales.

A CURIOUS instance of an officer being attacked on parade is reported. Whilst Major D. F. Allen, Governor of the Gosport Military Prison, was inspecting the morning parade on June 15, a soldier, now undergoing two years' imprisonment, rushed at him and gave him a number of violent blows in rapid succession upon the head. Major Allen fell against a wall and thence to the ground senseless. The prisoner kicked the prostrate officer, and was continuing his ill-treatment when he was secured by the warders. A board of field officers will decide the additional punishment to be awarded to the offender, whose desire seems to be to escape further military service.

ON the anniversary of the battle of Quatre Bras, which was fought on June 16, 1815, the usual customs were observed by the various regiments that took part in the engagement. The subaltern doing duty with the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, a detachment of which mounted the "Queen's Guard," in the morning carried the colours to St. James's Palace. The band of the Scots Guards played a selection of music while the ceremony of changing guard was being gone through in the morning in the courtyard of the Palace.

THE *Volunteer Service Gazette* states that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has officially recommended that two sets of Morris' Aiming and Sighting Apparatus should be supplied to every regiment of regular cavalry and battalion of regular infantry on home service. Mr. Morris has opened a shooting gallery at the West-end, where his invention can be seen and tested.

THE Chinese have taken another step in imitation of Western nations. They have already carried, or allowed to be carried, a line of telegraph across the northern half of the empire; and they are now landing railway rolling stock on the wharf at Tientsin. But these and similar advances in civilisation would be plainly incomplete without the invention of some suitable honour to be awarded to those foreigners who by advice and assistance have helped them on to the path of progress. Hitherto a red or blue button, or—as in the case of General Gordon—a yellow jacket, have been the outward and visible, but very inconvenient, signs of the gratitude of the "Son of Heaven" to such foreigners as have done him service. But now an imperial decree has been issued instituting a new decoration, to be called the "Shwang Lung Paou Sing," or Precious Star of the Double Dragon, which is to be conferred only upon foreigners. The order consists of a coloured ribbon with a jewelled star, and is divided into five classes corresponding to the French degrees of Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, and Chevalier. Each of the three first degrees are sub-divided into three classes. The first degree of the Grand Cross is to be conferred only upon sovereigns, the second on royal personages, and the third on ambassadors. It is said that Sir Thomas Wade has received, or more likely, it is intended that he should receive, a Star of the degree of Grand Officer.

"AN Old Tory" writes to the *Globe*, with what the editor considers more than pardonable indignation, regarding the news from Alexandria:—"Is there no public opinion left? Can nothing be done save asking questions amid laughter in the House? British subjects assassinated in the eyes of the world, and in sight of the fleet, and their remains hurriedly dropped into the harbour! Twenty years ago—ten years ago—the marines and blue-jackets would have landed, and at least have buried the body of their murdered officer with military honours in the English cemetery. Is the spirit of Britain indeed gone?"

MISS PARNELL writes to the *Freeman's Journal* of June 16, requesting that the fund amounting to close on £24,000, raised for the maintenance of the suspects in Ireland, should be closed. Nearly £16,000 has been spent. The balance goes to the account of the Ladies' Land League. Miss Parnell says the Government is not likely to resort to imprisonment to any considerable extent now.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

SIMLA, July 4.—With few exceptions, which are chiefly local, the barometer continues falling. The rains are general and heavier than any yet reported. The pressure is still above the average in Eastern Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal; but below it everywhere to the south, especially in Guzerat and Bombay. Except in Western Punjab and Upper Sind, the skies are everywhere clouded. At most stations they are thickly overcast. The humidity of the atmosphere is very high. Rain to-day:—Goa over five inches; Mussoorie, Surat, and Malegaon three to four inches; Ludhiana, Aligarh, Allahabad, Burdwan, Bombay, and Mercara two to three inches; Sialkot, Jullundur, Benares, Neemuch, Indore, Amraoti, Mount Abu, Rajkot, Belgaum, Mangalore, Akyab, and Rangoon one to two inches; Simla, Meerut, Gya, Silchar, Saugor Island, Cuttack, Seoni, Khandwa, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, and Cochin half to one inch. On previous days Naini Tal had above four inches; Calicut above two inches, Jhansi, Bhagulpore, and Burdwan, one to two inches; Dinagepore, Mozufforpere, Nowgong, and Calicut half to one inch.

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 30TH JUNE.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabulpur ..	22	56	Nassik	11	40
Sohagpur ..	7	4	Deolalee ..	11	30
Rawre	11	11	Ghatee	21	3
Nimbora ..	10	12	Nargaon	11	16
Bhadli	7	70	Warangaon ..	8	80
Jalgaon	8	2	Budgi	9	864
Sirsoli	7	90	Mohal	11	11
Mhasawad ..	6	93	Madha	9	66
Mahejí	9	9	Parsi	7	80
Pachora	9	94	Keim	6	58
Naidongri ..	16	96	Jehur	5	31
Chalisgaon ..	12	34	Pomalwari ..	8	15
Nandgaon ..	12	43	Deksal	8	78
Manmad	8	69	Lanoli.. ..	55	3
Kherewadi ..	10	20	Tallegaon ..	14	90

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	33 79	39 38	38 79	41 41
4 Tuesday	1 18	.....	.....	.....
5 Wednesday	.....	1 20	1 17	1 78
Total ...	34 97	40 58	39 96	43 19
Corresponding date last year	26 32	24 62	21 86	23 85

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 5th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Degs.			Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·614	88·0		WSW	10	0·00
Surat	·559	80·6		W	33	2·40
Bombay	·615	78·3		SW	17	1·17
Ratnagiri	·695	79·8		WSW Fresh		2·73
Karwar	·819	76·0		S moderate	..	5·49
Mangalore ..	·803	76·6		WNW	4	3·66
Calicut	·693	76·6		Calm	1	0·35
Cochin	·917	79·1		SW	1	0·03
Masulipatam.	·674	87·8		W	12	0·00
Madras	·767	87·3		W	12	0·00
Negapatam ..	·797	86·9		SW	15	0·00

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS.

WE received yesterday from the Secretariat an official paper containing some interesting information on the subject of Indian immigration into the Mauritius. Sir F. Napier Broome, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius, in a despatch dated 26th December, 1881, informs the Secretary of State for the Colonies that since 1876 the Indian population of the island has increased from 216,238 to 248,903, or rather more than 15 per cent., while the general population, as distinguished from the Indian, has increased only a little more than 11 per cent. in the same period. The density of the population is 268 to the square mile, which is considerably below that of Bermuda, Barbadoes, or Malta. The Indian population is generally prosperous. In the words of the despatch:—

"The manner in which the Indian population, introduced originally only to cultivate the soil, has found its way into every class of occupation and industry is well shown by the returns. Indians are now earning their living in large numbers in the civil service (232) as clerks (246) as professors, and schoolmasters (102). These figures show in each case a considerable increase on those of 1881. Descending lower, we find Indians working in very considerable numbers as barbers, coachmen, hospital attendants, boatmen, livery stable-keepers, millers, basket-makers, carriers, and half a hundred other trades—all showing what an excellent field Mauritius has been and still is to Indian immigrants. In 1871 there were 314 Indians returned as independent proprietors. The number has more than doubled, and is now 701. The number of Indian planters has also risen from 11 to 28 since 1871. It is becoming a common practice for Indians to rent or purchase land, on which they cultivate canes on their own account. The occupation of land by Indians is increasing to a surprising extent. There is nothing the Indian so much desires as a freehold upon the soil, and I have had many applications for the purchase or sale of Crown land by Indians."

The presence of the Indians is not an unmixed blessing, however, and two points to which particular attention is directed, are (1) the habit of Indians to evade the ordinary day applications for to escape the sanitary provisions of the labour laws, which has led the local Government to contemplate some sanitary and building legislative measures for the purpose of preventing "the growth of dirt, disease, and mortality among the Indian population," and (2) the loose habits of the Indians with regard to the marriage tie, it being found inconvenient that the parents of "technically illegitimate children" may declare themselves married by some native rite. A decline of the creole population is noticed, and it is remarked that there is an abnormal growth of a non-labouring or vagrant class. The Governor appears to think that further immigration from India to the island is not advisable; but is of opinion that the native island-born population should now produce sufficient labour. The Colonian Office, in communicating the despatch, inform the Government of India that "the questions of the defects in the law of marriage as affecting Indians, and of the sanitary condition of Indian villages, are under consideration of the Colonial Government."

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Withoba Babajee, a police sepoy, appeared to answer, before Mr. Webb, a charge of assaulting Mr. Pandurung Raghoba, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors. There were also counter-charges of assault preferred by the defendant against Mr. Pandurung Raghoba and Wussonjee Jairam; and Mr. Craigie, solicitor, was charged with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Craigie appeared on behalf of Pandurung and Wussonjee Jairam; and Mr. Payne for Withoba Babajee.

Jairam Wittoo, a bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. Hamilton and Company, jewellers, examined by Mr. Payne, said that he was in consequence of the defendant being addressed as *tu, tu* that he seized hold of Pandurung's hand.

The case on behalf of the police was here closed.

Mr. Craigie asked if Mr. Payne was not going to call Superintendent Crummy as a witness.

Mr. Payne.—No.

Mr. Craigie.—Then I ask that Mr. Crummy may be put into the witness-box, that I may cross-examine him.

Mr. Payne.—Mr. Craigie may, if he like, call Mr. Crummy as his own witness, and cross-examine him if he proves to be in any way hostile.

Mr. Craigie called his Worship's attention to the real prosecutor not being put into the witness-box.

The magistrate said that the sepoy was the prosecutor.

Mr. Craigie said the sepoy was nominally the prosecutor. He did not pay Mr. Payne's charges. This was the case of a phantom prosecutor. After some discussion, Mr. Craigie said that as Mr. Crummy was not called by Mr. Payne, he (Mr. Craigie) did not propose to call him as a witness on his behalf.

Mr. Payne then addressed the court on behalf of the police sepoy. He contended that on the evidence the fact appeared to be that the police had arranged with Wussonjee to search his shop at 11 o'clock, and not 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th ultimo, as Wussonjee had stated in court. Mr. Payne submitted that Wussonjee, instead of affording the facility that he was bound to give the police, improperly obstructed the process of law. He quite appreciated Mr. Craigie's feelings in having taken up the case in the way he had done, and in going down to Wussonjee's shop to protect, as he imagined, his client from oppression. On the other hand, the court must consider that the duties which the police had to perform were often very invidious. But in the present case the court should bear in mind that the police had acted in the matter not oppressively, but perfectly within their rights. Mr. Payne admitted that the charge of assault preferred by the sepoy against Mr. Pandurang had failed. But the only question was whether Pandurung and others had obstructed and resisted the police sepoy while in the performance of his duty. It would be quite sufficient if the court were to find upon the evidence that the police sepoy had been posted to watch, and protect property from being removed, under a search warrant, and that he was not to be interfered with in the performance of his duty by any solicitor or solicitor's clerk, or anyone else. The sepoy should be therefore discharged. On the other hand, the police did not wish that Mr. Craigie or Mr. Pandurung, or Wussonjee, should be visited with any punishment, though Wussonjee was not deserving of as much consideration. Mr. Payne did not know what there was which called forth so much indignation on the part of Mr. Craigie in that he should appear in the case on behalf of the police, and not the Government Solicitor. Mr. Craigie had remarked in his opening statement he would make some observations on the matter, but as he had not made those observations at the time, he was sorry he could not reply to them. Mr. Payne said in conclusion that he was sorry that in doing his duty in the course of the case he should have done anything to have offended Mr. Craigie. Mr. Payne's anxiety was simply to do his duty.

Mr. Craigie then replied. He said the case had been called trumpery and trivial by Mr. Payne; and there was no doubt that the circumstances out of which the case had arisen were trivial enough. But he (Mr. Craigie) did not think that Mr. Payne's was quite a correct description of the case. He was summoned in the court, in company with his clerk, for having obstructed the police in the performance of their duty. It was the duty of every man, more especially of a man who belonged to the profession of the law, and a Justice of the Peace as he was, to assist the police in the performance of their duty; and it was also the duty of his clerk to do so; and Mr. Craigie considered that the true description of the case was that a most serious charge had been brought against him, based upon very trivial circumstances, by Mr. Payne's client. They did not know who that man was, or who paid Mr. Payne's costs of the proceedings. There was some man skulking in the background who was afraid to come forward and give his name. He was, no doubt, afraid of an action being brought for a vexatious prosecution hereafter. The witnesses who were produced on behalf of Mr. Payne's client had not been able to give any information on the subject. The evidence which had been brought in support of the charge of resisting the police consisted of two witnesses, one of them being the sepoy No. 807A, who had perjured himself beyond all manner of doubt, and another being a witness who distinctly proved his case. Upon that evidence Mr Craigie and his clerk were to be dragged up by the police of Bombay and kept in the court for two or three days while the charges trumped up by the police were being contested! Mr. Craigie said this was a scandalous proceeding from beginning to end; and he could safely say that his Worship had come to the conclusion—first, that no assault had been committed by Mr Pandurung upon the sepoy, and secondly, that the assault had been committed by the sepoy upon Pandurung. He would dismiss the question of the alleged assault by Pandurung, because Mr. Payne had admitted in his address that his case had entirely failed on that point. The case, therefore, resolved itself into this. Had any resistance been offered to the police in the performance of their duty? Mr. Craigie said the whole of the evidence which had been given in his behalf most clearly established that there had been no resistance whatever of any sort. On the contrary, the whole of the proceedings had been conducted by him with the greatest caution; and both he and Pandurung saw with their own eyes that Wussonjee had acted all along strictly upon the advice given to him. Mr. Craigie called his Worship's attention to the illegal and irregular way in which the police had acted. In the first place, the evidence disclosed that the man was placed in front of Wussonjee's house, with orders to let no one enter it, before any search warrant had been obtained. But even after the police obtained the search warrant, it was not a legal thing for them to have placed a man outside the house to see that no one entered it. It was distinctly illegal on the part of the police, and was very characteristic of the way in which the Bombay police acted in these matters, to greatly exceed their powers when a warrant or such other process was intrusted to them. The men responsible for the illegal proceeding of the police in the present case were, firstly, the jemadar, who had given evidence in the most unsatisfactory way, as his Worship would be able to say, and secondly, Mr. Superintendent Crummy, who approved of the jemadar's proceedings, but who had not the courage to go into the witness-box, as he was aware that he had acted in an illegal manner, and was afraid to stand the cross-examination to which he would have been subjected. The search warrant was originally issued for the search of a "dwelling house" of Heerjee Souspal at Mandvie, and not the shop in Hummum-street at all. Then an alteration had been made, which consisted in the word "Mandvie" being struck out and the words "Meadows-street, Fort," substituted. The warrant, then ran in this way:—"The dwelling house of Heerjee Sousjal and Mathoor, situated in Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay." There was an initial of Mr. Ryan in the margin, but there was nothing whatever to show when the alteration was made. Mr. Craigie, after commenting upon the "slipshod" way in which the search warrant had been drawn up, and the evidence of the jemadar as to the date on which the warrant was altered was probably not reliable. Immediately after the assault had been committed upon Pandurung, Mr. Craigie attended the Police Court before Mr. Ryan and asked for a summons against the police sepoy. But the summons was refused by Mr. Ryan, on the ground that he had himself issued the search warrant out of which this matter had arisen. He said that he (Mr. Craigie) knew that he had bettter go to another magistrate. The summons was again applied for, and for a third time the next morning; and it was as often refused. But when the police went before Mr. Ryan, he immediately issued summonses to them; and when Mr. Craigie attended before Mr. Ryan to have the case transferred into his Worship's court, what was the reason given by the magistrate? It was that he had issued the summonses because the Commissioner of Police had "insisted" upon it. Was, then, a magistrate to be dictated to by the Commissioner of Police? But as a matter of fact, Mr. Craigie believed that, actually Mr. Crummy had written to the real prosecutor not being put into the witness-box.

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The men responsible for the illegal proceeding of the police in the present case were, firstly, the jemadar, who had given evidence in the most unsatisfactory way, as his Worship would be able to say, and secondly, Mr. Superintendent Crummy, who approved of the jemadar's proceedings, but who had not the courage to go into the witness-box, as he was aware that he had acted in an illegal manner, and was afraid to stand the cross-examination to which he would have been subjected. The search warrant was originally issued for the search of a "dwelling house" of Heerjee Sousjal at Mandvie, and not the shop in Hummum-street at all. Then an alteration had been made, which consisted in the word "Mandvie" being struck out and the words "Meadows-street, Fort," substituted. The warrant, then ran in this way:—"The dwelling house of Heerjee Sousjal and Mathoor, situated in Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay." There was an initial of Mr. Ryan in the margin, but there was nothing whatever to show when the alteration was made. Mr. Craigie, after commenting upon the "slipshod" way in which the search warrant had been drawn up, and the evidence of the jemadar as to the date on which the warrant was altered was probably not reliable. Immediately after the assault had been committed upon Pandurung, Mr. Craigie attended the Police Court before Mr. Ryan and asked for a summons against the police sepoy. But the summons was refused by Mr. Ryan, on the ground that he had himself issued the search warrant out of which this matter had arisen; and Mr. Craigie was told that he had bettter go to another magistrate. The summons was again applied for, and for a third time the next morning; and it was as often refused. But when the police went before Mr. Ryan, he immediately issued summonses to them; and when Mr. Craigie attended before Mr. Ryan to have the case transferred into his Worship's court, what was the reason given by the magistrate? It was that he had issued the summonses because the Commissioner of Police had "insisted" upon it. Was, then, a magistrate to be dictated to by the Commissioner of Police? But as a matter of fact, Mr. Craigie believed that, actually Mr. Crummy had written to the magistrate about the matter, and not the Commissioner. If Mr. Ryan had issued the summons to him when he first applied for it, the police would not have been able to go round to all the houses in the neighbourhood of the shop, as they had actually did, for the collection of witnesses in their behalf. Mr. Ryan issued summonses against Mr. Craigie and his clerk, although the same reasons existed as when the summons was refused to him. Was that not a scandalous thing? Supposing that the police sepoy, who had been in front of Wussonjee's shop, believed himself to be discharging his duty in preventing or trying to prevent anyone from going into it, the question was whether he used just sufficient force to Pandurung as was necessary in his capacity as a public officer. No. The reason was that the sepoy laid hold of Pandurung's arm because his vanity was hurt when Pandurung, who was infinitely superior to him in social position, had the impertinence to address him in the singular number as *tu, tu!* Was that the kind of thing that they had to suffer from the police of Bombay? Why, if that was to be the case, the next thing they would

on the day previous by an accidental fall from a scaffolding at the new Boree-bunder railway station, which is in course of construction. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DESERTER.—Private William Jarvis, of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Regiment, stationed at Colaba, was arrested on Tuesday last by Inspector Briscoe, and handed over to the Sergeant-Major of the regiment. The man appears to have been absent for two days from the Colaba military station. He had sold his regimental clothing, and when arrested was dressed as a merchant seaman.

SUPPRESSION OF A NEWSPAPER AT GOA.—The Archbishop of Goa has prohibited the publication of the weekly journal *A Cruz* and its reading, under grave ecclesiastical pains to all Catholics belonging to his jurisdiction, although the proscribed journal may make its appearance under any other name. The *Ultramar* takes the archbishop to task and question his authority to suppress any publication. It says the prelate, as ecclesiastical head, might have condemned any heretical doctrine if such appeared in the paper; but in suspending its publication the Archbishop has exceeded his powers.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th June, 1882, was 70,561 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 28,679. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows :—

	Week ending 25th June, 1882.	Week ending 25th June, 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	18,852	26,099	..	7,247
Amount Rs.	12,731	18,085	..	5,354
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	86,837	42,126	44,711	..
Amount Rs.	27,261	12,545	14,716	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	1,903	4,407	..	2,504
Amount Rs.	452	2,273	..	1,821
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	1,111	169	942	..
Amount Rs.	2,187	421	1,766	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	9,337	6,048	3,289	..
Amount Rs.	7,465	5,030	2,435	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	56,480	25,855	30,625	..
Amount Rs.	14,736	4,473	10,263	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	36,229	31,973	4,256	..
Amount Rs.	14,577	12,778	1,799	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	2,550	2,994	..	444
Amount Rs.	1,306	1,544	..	238
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,613	2,088	525	..
Amount Rs.	2,311	4,958	..	2,647
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	22,307	9,288	13,019	..
Amount Rs.	6,223	3,092	3,131	..
FRUIT & VEGE.				
Weight Mds.	17,209	2,918	14,291	..
Amount Rs.	3,332	834	2,498	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	6,298	5,345	953	..
Amount Rs.	4,066	3,139	927	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	81,221	1,13,076	..	31,855
Amount Rs.	30,565	29,364	1,201	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,42,947	2,72,386	70,561	..
Amount Rs.	1,27,212	98,533	28,679	..

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Re CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARAKH.

MR. VICAJEE moved on behalf of the insolvent to make absolute the decree *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 7th ultimo for withdrawal of the petition.

As no cause was shown against the rule, it was made absolute.

Re AHMED CASSUM.

MR. MANKAR appeared for the insolvent and stated that the opposition had been withdrawn. He therefore asked for the insolvent's discharge, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges :—Caroline Toulmin, Isidorio Tulgenclo de Souza, clerk, Chanigbhai KWarjee, carpenter, Nanujee Bapujee Trilokekur, clerk, Rama Zilu and two others, labourers, Shaik Damud oolud Shaik Oosman, police sepoy, and his wife Nurmani, Sabuz Sarif Khoja, Bhiku Shamset Kelkur, goldsmith, Bhiku Vitu Sumajara, Abraham Ephraim, bookbinder, John Joseph deCruz, Government pensioner; and Besessur Sewdin Bamma.

THE MURDER ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday, at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of the Maho-

[illegible] was found lying [illegible] Dr. Dermott deposed.—I am Superintendent of Police of B Division, Byculla. [illegible] at 7 a.m. in consequence of a message sent to me by police constable [illegible] to the effect that a murder had been committed in the Cambridge [illegible] Flats. I proceeded to the spot [illegible] and there found the deceased lying [illegible] on the ground. [illegible] I found a piece of [illegible] and [illegible] pieces were enclosed in the bag exhibit E. I found three silver and one copper finger-ring (exhibit F) on the fingers of the deceased. I took charge of all these exhibits, and have held charge of them ever since. I found the stick exhibit G lying in the grass about four paces from the body of the deceased. A bundle of clothes (Exhibit H) was also lying on the grass about four paces from the body. I saw a small quantity of boiled rice lying in the grass about ten paces distant from the body of the deceased. I saw blood in three several places on the grass, close to the body. There was a good deal of clotted blood on the grass about two paces from the feet of the deceased. The blood was there when the jury viewed the body. No policeman is stationed to the north of the Tardeo bridge. The police have made inquiries regarding the death of the deceased, but have as yet obtained no evidence.

Sydney Smith deposed.—I am Surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. I viewed the body of the deceased with the Coroner and a jury. I immediately afterwards made a *post-mortem* examination of the body at the Morgue, where it had been removed by order of the Coroner. Externally the body was well nourished. I found an incised wound on the right hand below the thumb and fore-finger. I found two incised wounds on the second and third fingers in the joint of the second and third phalanx. I found a large wound on the neck from immediately below the left ear, extending completely across the front of the neck, downwards and outwards, to within two inches immediately below the ear. The whole of the skin, cellular tissue, muscles, and blood-vessels supplying the head and neck on the left side were completely divided. The trachea was also completely divided. On removing the stomach, I found that it contained about 8 ounces of boiled rice. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrage consequent on the wound on the neck which I have described. I also saw some blood in three different places on the grass near the dead body of the deceased when I viewed it with the jury. The largest quantity—which was clotted—was under the head and shoulder of the deceased. The wound on the neck could have been inflicted by an ordinary clasped knife.

There was no other evidence forthcoming: consequently the Coroner summed up the evidence adduced to the jury, who after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That the death of the Mahomedan man, name unknown, was caused by a wound in the throat inflicted upon him by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such persons or persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

THE DISBANDMENT OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

THE following list shows approximately the total number of native officers and men who have taken pension or their discharge from the disbanded regiments in the three presidencies :—

BENGAL.

	Total.
16th Bengal Cavalry (433 strong) : 4 native officers, 21 non-commissioned officers, and 204 sowars ...	229
17th Bengal Cavalry : 6 native officers, 28 non-commissioned officers, and 178 sowars ..	212
4th Punjab Cavalry : returns not received, say ...	212
34th Native Infantry (600 strong) : 5 native officers, 43 non-commissioned officers, and 270 sepoys ...	318
35th Native Infantry (700 strong) : 14 native officers and 522 rank and file ...	536
36th Native Infantry : returns not received, say ...	315
37th Native Infantry : 13 native officers, 38 non-commissioned officers, and 411 sepoys ..	462
41st Native Infantry : returns not received, say ...	300
3rd Punjab Infantry (757 strong) : 15 native officers, 69 non-commissioned officers, and 469 sepoys ...	553
Total for Bengal...	3,137

BOMBAY.

3rd Sind Horse (489 strong) : elected for pension or discharge ...	385
6th Native Infantry (690 strong) : elected for pension or discharge ...	285
11th Native Infantry (706 strong) : elected for pension or discharge ...	342
15th Native Infantry (835 strong) : elected for pension or discharge ...	583
18th Native Infantry (709 strong) : elected for pension or discharge ...	378
Total for Bombay...	1,973

MADRAS.

112 native officers, 233 havildars, 133 naiks, 61 drummers, and 1,751 sepoys ...	2,290
—*Pioneer* Grand Total...	7,400

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Rawal Pindi, on 12th June, Private James Henderson and Sergeant Joseph Wilson, of the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, were arraigned on the following charges :—

First charge against both the prisoners.—Committing a civil offence, that is to say, unlawfully wounding ; in that between Attock and Haji Shah, on the 8th of April last, James Henderson, when escorting Private James Parkes, of the same battalion, a court martial prisoner, unlawfully and maliciously did wound with a bayonet the said Private James Parkes ; and in that Joseph Wilson, being in command of the escort, and unlawfully did aid and abet the said James Henderson, in the commission of the said offence.

Second charge against Sergeant Wilson only.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline ; in that he allowed Private Parkes, who was under his charge, to be wounded, and otherwise ill-treated by one or more men of the escort.

Third charge against Private James Henderson only.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline ; in that, he, without due cause or authority, fired off a rifle loaded with ball cartridge, thereby endangering the lives of others, and placing in bodily fear the Station Master of Haji Shah, and others, the occupants of a trolly, which at the time was on the line of railway passing the party, of which he, the prisoner, was one, the said occupants of the said trolly having then and there been threatened by one or more of the said party, that they would be fired on if they did not stop the said trolly.

The Court found Private James Henderson guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the third charge ; and Sergeant Joseph Wilson guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the second charge.

The sentences of the court were that Private James Henderson be imprisoned with hard labour for 730 days ; and that Sergeant Joseph Wilson be reduced to the ranks and to suffer penal servitude for five years.

Both sentences have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, who directs that the imprisonment of Henderson be "not in the United Kingdom."

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

THERE is said to be an uneasy feeling among the respectable classes of Muhammadans in Calcutta regarding the crisis in Egypt, as they consider that worse results may happen at the time of the Bairam festival, which will occur at the first visible appearance of the new moon, or about the 15th instant. The sectaries, but more especially those located in Egypt, Turkey, the Levant, etc., are a much more robust race than those of India, so that the unusual abstinence observed at that period affects their spirits abnormally. Between sunrise and sunset, that is to say, during the period of relaxation, they generally are prone to excesses, and become turbulent if not riotous. The excitement now existing in Egypt will hardly be diminished during that period under such circumstances.

There is amongst Muhammadans in India general feeling of indignation at the disturbers of public order in Egypt in which the resident Arabs themselves heartily concur, and here many are especially interested in it as affecting their trade with the Red Sea. The depression among shippers of rice, grain, etc., for the Red Sea ports has simply suspended operations, and for the present at any rate, neither the extensive shipments which have been recently made nor any ordinary cause has produced this result. Although the price of rice and grain is not unusually high, a steamer which has been chartered to take 60,000 bags, and which has just arrived in port, has been, or rather her owners have been, induced to forego the charter in consideration of a payment as a penalty in cash of Rs. 15,000, or Rs. 20,000.—*Englishman.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE following Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, is published in the last *Gazette of India* :—

Read again :—

Proceedings in this Department (Accounts and Finance) of July, 1881, Nos. 1106 to 1109.

Read also :—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 48, dated the 9th February 1882, and the following extract from Resolution in the Home Department, No. 17—747—759 (Public), dated the 15th May 1882 :—

Para. 22.—Another point deserving of notice is the control that should be exercised over the execution of local works. It will not always be possible for a Local [illegible] competent Engineer of its own : and [illegible] should be, subject to the [illegible] ous kinds, including reference to Her Majesty's Government when the pay of the appointment exceeds a certain amount, as appointments the cost of which is charged against the General Revenues.

2. The rules which govern the procedure to be observed in reporting for the sanction of the Home Government, the creation of new offices carrying pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month, and additions to salaries which raise them above Rs. 5,000 a year, are contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated the 17th March 1864. But these rules, as they are understood, apply only to charges which fall on what are called "General Revenues" in contradistinction to Local Funds.

3. Provincial Funds from a portion of the General Revenues and are administered by Local Governments just as Imperial Funds are administered by the Government of India ; the distinction between them is merely one of account and internal administration ; but between Local Funds and General Revenues the distinction is clear, and involves a principle of importance.

4. It is true that the principal Local Funds, both incorporated and excluded (*e.g.*, District Road Cess, Municipal, Port, and Port Trust) are composed in the main of taxes, dues, and fees which do not differ essentially in their nature form those taxes, dues, and fees which from a part of the General Revenues ; but the essential distinction consists in the special agency and special principles, by and in accordance with, which Local Funds are administered and in some cases raised.

5. The practice of the Government has been to leave these funds to be administered by Local Bodies in pursuance of the policy of developing local self-government ; only such powers of general control are generally retained as may suffice to authorise interference in cases in which the public interest would otherwise suffer. This policy has been consistently kept in view since local bodies were first created. The course of legislation all over the country has accordingly been in the direction of enforcing the responsibility and maintaining the authority of such Bodies. For instance, some of the Acts relating to the constitution and mode of working of Municipalities, and District Committees, no restriction whatever has been placed by the Legislature on the powers of those Bodies for the creation of new appointments ; and in others the powers of general control which have been reserved are not such as would allow of the enforcement of those restrictions which apply to such appointments when the cost of these is payable from the General Revenues.

6. The Local Bodies to whom these powers have been entrusted exercise them, as a rule, with discretion ; and there is nothing in the method of their administration in the past which would justify the imposition of any special restrictions. Seeing, therefore, that it is desirable to develop local self-government, and that Local Bodies may reasonably be expected to give due weight to the need for economy in the administration of Local Funds, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule—

(*1st*) that Local Bodies to whom the administration of Local or Municipal Funds has been committed shall be competent, subject to the general restrictions imposed by the Legislature or to such special reservations as the Government of India may lay down in any case (*e.g.*, that referred to in paragraph 22 to Resolution in the Home Department, dated the 18th May 1882), or with reference to any particular class of appointments to create, as well as to abolish, without reference to higher authority all appointments the pay of which is chargeable to such Local or Municipal Funds ;

(*2nd*) that as regards Local Funds administered by Local Governments and not by Local Bodies, the existing restrictions regarding appointments payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues shall continue in force in respect of appointments payable from such funds.

Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the several local Governments and Administrations, and the several Officers of the Account Department.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*, together with the Resolutions in this Department, Nos. 1622 and 1623, dated the 10th instant.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases Parian figures.
3 ,, writing papers.
23 bales brown papers.
3 cases scarlet colors.

An invoice of very handsome glass, bronze, and Bohemian flower painted pedastals, superior table kerosine lamps with chimney, globes, and air protectors by well known makers, Silver Light Company.

1 case Bedford cord.
3 cases white shirtings.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
15 cases coloured muslins and prints.
On account of Choonilal Motichund.
C 7 W 7—16-25 5 bales grey shirtings ex s.s. "Clan Murray."
,, 26-35 10 ,, ,, ex s.s. "Rydal Hall."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT RESERVE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

Lot A.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Lot B.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Also DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

Lot C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Lot D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Also on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m. :—

Lot E.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Lot F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

Lot G.—Containing about 24,003 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1882.

Under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the following articles will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer's Store-yard, Moat Well Chowkey, on the Cruikshank-road, Esplanade.

A lot of railway iron chairs,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, crockery, and glassware, handsome telescope dining tables, camp cots, chairs, side-boards, whatnots, &c., &c., the property of the Bombay Total Abstinence Society, the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated wares, such as dish covers, cruet and soy frames, salt cellars, toast rack, butter pot, biscuit box, sets of plated spoons and forks for 12 and 6 persons, waiter, salver, piano table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, side-board, whatnot, pier, circular, oval, tripod, monkey, dressing, washing and writing tables, whatnots, dining and drawing-room mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, easy and folding chairs, hanging and table kerosine lamps, centre ottoman, handsome oakwood harmonium with 12 stops, handsome 4 post iron and blackwood and teakwood bedsteads and camp cots, chests of drawers, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, pictures, carpets, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 fancy worked China crepe shawl.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English-built landau in very good order.
1 Surat cow with calf.
1 handsome English cow with calf, giving 9 seers of milk daily.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church-street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated wares, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., the property of the late Mrs. Anne Caroline Crawford.

The property on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome frenchwood and teakwood plain and carved

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 10. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by druggists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin...	2 8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth ,, ...	3 8
Do. Beef Tea ,, ...	1 8
Do. Essence of Beef ,, ...	2 4
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea ,, ...	1 12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin ,, ...	0 15
,, Cocoa Nibs, in 1 lb. tin ,, ...	0 0
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in ½ lb. tin ,, ...	0 6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina in tins ,, ...	0 15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from as. 8 to	0 12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles	0 12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin ,, ...	1 0
,, Bermuda ,, ...	1 0
Baking Powder	0 8
Groats	0 10
Barley	0 10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets ...	0 8
,, ,, ,, tins	0 9
Isinglass, in packets	0 12
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packets	0 4
Maccaroni, in 2 lbs. tin	1 8
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food	0 10
Best Coarse Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Tapioca, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Vermicelli, in 2 lb. tins	1 8
Mellin's Food for Infant and Invalids, per bottle	0 14
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Sago, Finest Pearl, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Anglo-Swiss Milk, prepared in Switzerland ...	0 7
Nestle's Milk Food, per tin	1 0
,, Milk, per tin	0 7

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 4 ,, ,, 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month ;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each ; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

[illegible] the immediate supervi-

[illegible] Velvets ...
Velveteens colored ...
Ditto Black ...
Sateens all Shades ...
Grenadines ...
Alpacas ...
Serges Blue ...
Muslins white and fancy, ...
Lawns ...
Merinos all Shades ...
,, Black ...
Pompadours, fast colours ...
Batistes all shades ...
Nets all colors ...
Frillings ...
Cash's Frillings all widths
ringes Black Silk ...

...from 2 4 per yard.
... ,, 2 11 ,,
... ,, 1 9 ,,
... ,, 2 0 ,,
... ,, 1 8 ,,
... ,, 1 8 ,,
... ,, 0 8 ,,
... ,, 0 5 ,,
... ,, 0 6 ,,
... ,, 1 2 ,,
... ,, 0 4½ ,,
... ,, 0 2½ ,,
... ,, 1 6 ,,
... ,, 0 13½ ,,
... ,, 0 5 ,,
... ,, 0 6 ,,
... ,, 0 6 ,,
... ,, 0 14 ,,

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 10. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by druggists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin...	2 8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth ,, ...	3 8
Do. Beef Tea ,, ...	1 8
Do. Essence of Beef ,, ...	2 4
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea ,, ...	1 12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin ,, ...	0 15
,, Cocoa Nibs, in 1 lb. tin ,, ...	0 0
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in ½ lb. tin ,, ...	0 6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina in tins ,, ...	0 15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from as. 8 to	0 12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles	0 12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin ,, ...	1 0
,, Bermuda ,, ...	1 0
Baking Powder	0 8
Groats	0 10
Barley	0 10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets ...	0 8
,, ,, ,, tins	0 9
Isinglass, in packets	0 12
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packets	0 4
Maccaroni, in 2 lbs. tin	1 8
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food	0 10
Best Coarse Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
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